

## W E T

WENT. *pret.* See WEND and GO.  
WEPT. *pret.* and part. of weep.  
She for joy tenderly wept. *Milton.*  
WERE. Of the verb to be.  
To give our sister to one uncircumcised, were a reproach unto us. *Gen. xxxiv. 14.*  
In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you we e better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*  
Henry divided, as it were,  
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
As though there were any feriation in nature, or justification imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
He had been well assur'd that art  
And conduct were of war the better part. *Dryden.*  
WERE. *n. f.* A dam. See WEAR.  
Oriver! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjilt niggards make *wevers* to spoil thy beauty. *Sid.*  
WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of to be.  
Thou wert heard *B. Johnson.*  
O that thou wert as my brother. *Cant. viii. 1.*  
All join'd, and thou of many wert but one. *Dryden.*  
WERTH. *werth, wirth. n. f.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *werth*, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson's Cam.*  
WE'IL. *n. f.* See WESEND.  
The *wesl*, or windpipe, we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*  
WEST. *n. f.* [*per, Saxon; wesl, Dutch.*] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.  
The *wesl* yet glimmers with some streaks of day:  
Now spurs the laced traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
The moon in level'd *wesl* was set. *Milton.*  
All bright Phœbus views in early morn,  
Or when his evening beams the *wesl* adorn. *Pope.*  
WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.  
A mighty strong *wesl* wind took away the locusts. *Ex. x.*  
This shall be your *wesl* border. *Num. xxxiv. 6.*  
The Phœnicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *wesl*. *Bacon.*  
WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place.  
*Wesl* of this forest,  
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakepeare.*  
What earth yields in India east or *wesl*. *Milton.*  
*Wesl* from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*  
WEST'ERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.  
The star that rose at evening bright,  
Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *wesling* wheel. *Milt.*  
WEST'ELY. *adj.* [from *wesl*.] Tending or being towards the west.  
These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *weslery* parts of England. *Graunt's Billi of Mortality.*  
WEST'ERN. *adj.* [from *wesl*.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.  
Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste  
His weary wagon to the *wesl* vale. *Spenser.*  
The *wesl*ern part is a continued rock. *Addison.*  
WEST'WARD. *adv.* [*perþent, Saxon.*] Towards the west.  
By water they found the sea *weslward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
The grove of fycamore,  
That *weslward* rooteth from the city side. *Shakepeare.*  
When *weslward* like the sun you took your way,  
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*  
The storm flies,  
From *weslward*, when the flow'ry kids arise. *Addison.*  
At home then stay, *Prior.*  
Nor *weslward* curious take thy way.  
WEST'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *weslward*.] With tendency to the west.  
If our loves faint, and *weslwardly* decline;  
To me thou falsely thin, *Donne.*  
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise.  
WEST. *adj.* [*per, Saxon; wæst, Danish.*]  
1. Humid; having some moisture adhering.  
They are *wet* with the show'rs of the mountains. *Job. xxiv.*  
The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet-hot* to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. Rainy; watery.  
*Wet* weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*  
WET. *n. f.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.  
Plants appearing *wet*ch'd, flabby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*  
Now the sun, with more effectual beams,  
Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*  
From drooping plant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
Tubercles will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*  
Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

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to WET, *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adhere-  
 rent.  
 Better learn of him, that learned be,  
 And han been watered at the mules well;  
 The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,  
 And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell.  
 A drop of water running (swiftly over straw, *wettest* not. Bacon)  
*Wet* the thirsty earth with falling show'rs. *Milton.*  
 2. To drench with drink.  
 Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and to sing  
 away all bad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*  
*WETHER.* *n. f.* [*peber*, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram  
 castrated.  
 I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,  
 Meetest for death. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether*  
 outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred  
 pound. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*  
 Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams,  
 more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making  
 geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer. *Gawant.*  
 When Blowelind expir'd, the *wether's* bell  
 Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*  
 It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half  
 that species were fairly knock'd on the head. *Swift.*  
*WETNESS.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture;  
 humidity.  
 The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for  
 corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme,  
 and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increase.  
 She first taught men a woman to obey;  
 But when her son to man's estate did wax,  
 She it surrender'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon would wane,  
 And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*  
 'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*  
*WEZAND.* *n. f.* [see *weland*.] The windpipe.  
 Air is ingulfible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, con-  
 ducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*  
*WHALE.* *n. f.* [*hyale*, Saxon.] The largest of fish; the largest  
 of the animals that inhabit this globe.  
 God created the great *whales*. *Gens.*  
 Bar'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, the did leese  
 None of the *whale's* length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bp. Corbet.*  
 The greatest *whale* which swims the sea,  
 Does instantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*  
*WHAME.* *n. f.*  
 The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer,  
 not by stinging, but by their bombilious noise, or tickling  
 them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Darham.*  
*WHALY.* *adj.* [See *whal*.] Marked in freaks.  
 A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,  
 And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,  
 Was like the person's self, whom he did bear. *Fa. Queen.*  
*WHARF.* *n. f.* [*warf*, Swedish; *warf*, Dutch.] A perpen-  
 dicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or  
 emptying vessels.  
 Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,  
 That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*;  
 Would'st thou not stir in this. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*  
 There were not in London used for many *wharfs*, or keys,  
 for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*  
*WHARFAGE.* *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.  
*WHARINGER.* *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.  
 To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much  
 force. *Diel.*  
*WHAT.* *pronoun.* [*hæet*, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.]  
 That which.  
 What you can make her do,  
 I am content to look on; what to I speak,  
 I am content to hear. *Shakspeare's Winter Tale.*  
 In these cases we examine the why, the *what*, and the  
 how of things. *L'Estrange.*  
 He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,  
 For *what* befalls at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*  
 A satire on one of the common stamp, never meets with  
 that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit  
 places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*  
 Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not  
 what words he expresses. *Lacks.*  
 If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you  
 like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*  
 Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements  
 from England, those are *what* they are most industrious  
 in cultivating. *Swift.*  
 Which part.  
 If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing  
 to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts  
 of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Lacks.*  
 2. Some-

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3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely. *I tell thee what, corporal, I could tear her, Shakespeare.*

Which of several.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazing of his fufpicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures acquaint *what* colours; for by that they shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuth.*

5. An interjection by way of surprize or question.

*What!* canst thou not forbear me half an hour, Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself? *Shakespeare.*

*What!* if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. *WHAT* *Though.* *What* imports it *though*? notwithstanding. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

An elliptical mode of speech.

*What though* a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanness among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did his make sacrifice of no effect? *Hosker.*

*What though* none live my innocence to tell, I know it; truth may own a generous pride, I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*

7. *WHAT* *Time, What Day.* At the time when; on the day when.

*What day* the genial angel to our fire Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest, *What time* the morn mysterious visions brings, While pure slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me fole the daughter of the deep address'd; *What time* with hunger pin'd, my absent mates Roam'd the wild life in search of rural rates. *Pope.*

8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

*What* art thou, That here in desert hails thy habitation? *Fair'y Queen.*

*What* is't to thee if he neglect thy urn, Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

*What'er* I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st More than is requisite; and *what* of this? *Dryden.*

Why is it mention'd now. *Dryden.*

*What* one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is fo stiff in? *Locks.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locks.*

9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or demonstratively.

Am I fo much deform'd? *Dryden.*

*What* partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryden.*

10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom flunkin. *Sh.*

The year before, he had fo used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knell's Hist. of the Turks.*

When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* be twist force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*

*What* with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

*What* with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown fo considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Tem.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*

If these halpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

11. *WHAT* *Ho.* An interjection of calling.

*What* ho, thou genius of the clime, *what* ho, Ly't thou asleep beneath these hills of snow? Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

*WHAT* *TEVER.* } *promiss.* from *what* and *sever.* *What's* fo *WHAT* *SO.* } *not now* in use.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements, Castles, and *what*, *sever,* and to be Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

If hence he 'scape into whatever world. *Milton.*

In *what*, *sever* shape he liketh I'll know. *Milton.*

Wisely restoring *what*, *sever* grace It lost by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*

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Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *whatsoever*. Addison's Freeb. Idler.

No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoever* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. Arbuthnot.

Thus *whatsoever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. Bentley's Sermons.

*Whatever* is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. Swift.

2. Any thing, be it what it will.  
*Whatsoever* our liturgy hath more than theists, they cut it off. Hooker.

*Whatever* thing  
The fyethe of time mows down, devour. Milton.

3. The fame, be it what it is or that.  
Be *what* or *virtu*us was before. Pope.

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.  
From hence he views with his black lidded eye,  
*Whatso* the heaven in his wide vault contains. Spenser.  
*What*'er the ocean pales or sky inclips  
Is thing. Shakspeare.

At once came forth *whatsoever* creeps.  
WHEAL. *n. f.* [See WEAL.] A puffle; a small swelling filled with matter.  
The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and rife: little wheals or blisters. Wiseman's Surgery.

WHEAT. *n. f.* [Peace, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *triticeum*, Lat.]  
The grain of which bread is chiefly made.  
It hath an apetalous flower, diposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the pointal rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong ficle, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an inclined axis. The species are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places ducks-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preserved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. Miller.

He milweds the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. Shakspeare's King Lear.

Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. Gen. xxx.  
August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. Peacham.

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acfent. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown  
Again upon a *wheat*-thead drops a down. Gay.

WHEATEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of *wheat*.  
Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. Exod. xxix.

Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. Addison.  
The affize of *wheaten* bread is in London. Arbuth.

His talk it was the *wheaten* leaves to lay,  
And from the banquet take the bowls away. Pope.  
There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw thas. Swift.

WHEAT-EAR. *n. f.* A small bird very delicate.  
What cock would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds. Swift.

WHEATPLUM. *n. f.* A fort of plum. Answorth.

To WHEEDLE *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers, and *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.  
His bus'ness was to pump and *wheedle*,  
And men with their own keys unriddle,  
To make them to themselves give answers,  
For which they pay the necromancers. Hudibras.

A fox flood tickling of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. L'Estrange.

His fire,  
From Mars his forge sent of Minerva's schools  
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. Dryden.

He that first brought the word *flam*, or *wheedle*, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. Locke.

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimpering the,  
Shall make him amble on a goliath's melle. Rowe.

The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuses. Pope.

John